

*Hab.* MEXICO, Coatepec (*Schaus*<sup>1</sup>), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

This species is exceedingly closely allied to *P. etearchus*, Druce.

3 (A). **Polypœtes maximus**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVIII. fig. 31, ♂.)

*Male.* Primaries dark brown, crossed at the end of the cell from the costal to the inner margin by a pale brown line, and with a submarginal zigzag pale brown line extending from near the apex to the anal angle, the fringe dark brown; secondaries semihyaline brown, darker at the apex and round the outer margin: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown. Expanse 2 inches.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

**Polypœtes demades** (I. p. 160).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).

4 (A). **Polypœtes villia**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVIII. fig. 35, ♂.)

*Male.* Primaries pale brown, with a spot at the end of the cell and an indistinct one on the inner margin near the base greyish-white, and a pale brown marginal line extending from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries semihyaline white, broadly bordered with brownish-black from the apex to the anal angle: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown.—*Female.* Very similar to the male, but with the spot on the inner margin of the primaries near the base more distinct. Expanse, ♂  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , ♀  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Allied to *P. eriphus*, Druce.

TURUENNA (to precede the genus *Genussa*, I. p. 163).

*Turuenna*, Walker, Cat. xxxii. p. 545 (1865).

1. **Turuenna violascens.**

*Ocneria* (?) *violascens*, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 69, 83, t. 81. fig. 469<sup>1</sup>; Walk. Cat. xxxii. p. 326<sup>2</sup>.

*Turuenna dirphioides*, Walk. Cat. xxxii. p. 545<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL<sup>1 2</sup>.

Both sexes of this species are before me, the male being considerably smaller than the female. The type of *T. dirphioides* was from an unknown locality.

ASIONA (to follow the genus *Genussa*, I. p. 163).

*Asiona*, Walker, Cat. ii. p. 556 (1854).

1. **Asiona inæqualis.**

*Asiona inæqualis*, Walk. Cat. ii. p. 557<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS, Ega<sup>1</sup>.

One specimen from Chiriqui, a female, agreeing well with the type in the British Museum.

## AGARÆA (I. p. 163).

**Agaræa longicornis** (I. p. 163).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2. **Agaræa minuta.** (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 2, ♂.)

*Agaræa minuta*, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 288<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Corcovado, Rio Janeiro<sup>1</sup>.

Our specimens are identical with Mr. Schaus's type. We figure one from Teapa.

3. **Agaræa pellucida.**

*Phalæna pellucida*, Sepp, Surin. Vlind. ii. p. 175, t. 76<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Tabi in Yucatan (*F. D. G.*).—GUIANA, Surinam<sup>1</sup>.

One specimen.

BITURIX (to follow the genus *Agaræa*, I. p. 163).

*Biturix*, Walker, Cat. iii. p. 717 (1855).

1. **Biturix venosata.** (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 4.)

*Biturix venosata*, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 304<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, La Venta in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*<sup>1</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

The Chiriqui specimen is figured.

## XENOSOMA (I. p. 165).

2 (A). **Xenosoma giganteum.** (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 1.)

*Xenosoma gigantea*, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 49 (1895)<sup>1</sup>.

Primaries and secondaries semihyaline white, the primaries slightly shaded with yellow at the base and along the inner margin, the fringe of both wings white: head and legs pale yellow, the antennæ black, the thorax and abdomen yellowish-white, the thorax pale yellow beneath. Expanse  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*<sup>1</sup>).

Allied to *X. nigromarginatum*, Druce, but very distinct.

## ARCHYLUS (I. p. 166).

2. **Archylus mexicanus.** (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 5.)

*Archylus mexicana*, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 288<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa<sup>1</sup> (*coll. Schaus*).

We figure the type from Jalapa.

3. **Archylus tener**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 6.)

*Male*. Primaries white, with the costal and inner margins broadly black, the outer margin and fringe also black; secondaries pure white, slightly dusky at the anal angle: head and abdomen white, the antennæ yellow, the thorax black. Expanse  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen.

## STILPNOTIA (I. p. 167).

**Stilpnotia tibialis** (I. p. 167).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*).

The female is considerably larger than the male, and has the antennæ almost black, instead of yellow.

**Stilpnotia pura** (I. p. 167).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Single worn female examples have been received from each of these localities. They are very similar to the male of *S. pura*, but considerably larger, and the primaries appear to be crossed by faint black lines.

## CARAMA (I. p. 167).

**Carama plumosa** (I. p. 168).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

5. **Carama (?) argentea**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 3, ♀.)

*Female*. Primaries and secondaries pure white, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two broad bands of silvery scales, the outer margin edged with silver: head, thorax, legs, and abdomen pure white (antennæ wanting). Expanse  $2\frac{2}{10}$  inches.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen, quite distinct from any other species of *Carama* known to me.

## ORGYIA (I. p. 168).

1. **Orgyia falcata**. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 7, ♂.)

*Orgyia falcata*, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 153 (Dec. 1896)<sup>1</sup>.

*Orgyia leucostigma*, anteà, i. p. 168 (nec Abbot & Smith).

Mr. Schaus<sup>1</sup> states that this species differs from *O. leucostigma*, Abbot and Smith, in having the primaries somewhat produced at the apex. His specimens were from Jalapa, whence I have already recorded the insect.

2. **Orgyia coresia**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 8, ♂.)

*Male*. Primaries and secondaries uniformly pale brown, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two darker brown bands—the first near the base and the second beyond the middle,—and with an indistinct pale spot at the end of the cell, the fringe of both wings brown; the underside paler than above, the primaries and secondaries each with a darker submarginal line: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale brown, the antennæ blackish-brown. Expanse  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*).

Two specimens.

EACLES (I. p. 169).

**Eacles magnifica** (I. p. 169).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*); BRITISH HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The single example from Durango city, a female, differs considerably from all the others before me, the lines crossing both wings being very much wider and darker, almost grey-black, and the spots at the end of the cell are also larger and darker. I think it is quite possible that upon receipt of more specimens it will prove to belong to a distinct species.

1 (A). **Eacles imperialis**.

*Phalena Attacus imperialis*, Drury, Illustr. Exot. Ins. i. t. 9. figg. 1, 2 (1770)<sup>1</sup>; Stoll, Suppl. Cram.

Pap. Exot. p. 178, t. 42. fig. 1 (1791)<sup>2</sup>.

*Ceratocampa imperialis*, Westw. ed. Drury, Illustr. Exot. Ins. i. p. 17, t. 9. figg. 1, 2<sup>3</sup>.

*Bombyx imperialis*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 181<sup>4</sup>.

*Citheronia imperialis*, Dunc. in Jardine's Nat. Libr., Exot. Moths, p. 158, t. 17. fig. 1 (1841)<sup>5</sup>.

*Eacles imperialis*, Walk. Cat. vi. p. 1371<sup>6</sup>.

*Basilona imperialis*, Boisd. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1868, p. 318<sup>7</sup>.

*Phalena imperatoria*, Abbot & Smith, Lep. Georgia, ii. p. 109, t. 55 (1797)<sup>8</sup>.

*Bombix didyma*, Palis. de Beauv. Ins. Afr. et Amér. p. 52, t. 20 (1805)<sup>9</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, New York<sup>1 3</sup>, Virginia<sup>7 9</sup>, Georgia<sup>2 6 7 8</sup>.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Two specimens from Jalapa, almost identical with others from the United States in my own collection.

**Eacles mexicana** (I. p. 169).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

**Eacles splendens** (I. p. 169). (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 11, ♀.)

To the Mexican locality given, add:—near Durango city (*Becker*), State of Jalisco (*Richardson*), Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

The female, of which we have received a specimen from Amula, is considerably larger than the male, and has the wings darker, with the white spots slightly smaller.

4. **Eacles ormondei**. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 10, ♂.)

*Eacles ormondei*, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 192 (♀) (1889)<sup>1</sup>; Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 154 (♂) (1896)<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Coatepec<sup>1</sup>, Orizaba<sup>2</sup> (*coll. Schaus, Brooks*).

Our figure is taken from the fine male example captured by Mr. Schaus at Orizaba. According to him the two sexes scarcely differ.

5. **Eacles masoni**. (Tab. LXXIX. fig. 9, ♂.)

*Eacles masoni*, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 154 (♂) (Dec. 1896)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*<sup>1</sup>).

We figure Mr. Schaus's type.

6. **Eacles azteca**. (Tab. LXXX. fig. 1, ♂.)

*Citheronia azteca*, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 59 (♂ ♀) (June 1896)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*<sup>1</sup>; *Höge, in mus. Staudinger*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

A specimen from Orizaba is figured. The female is similar to the male, but very much larger.

7. **Eacles aroa**. (Tab. LXXX. fig. 4, ♀.)

*Citheronia aroa*, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 59 (♀) (June 1896)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).—VENEZUELA, Aroa<sup>1</sup>.

The male only was known to Mr. Schaus. The female figured is from Dr. Staudinger's collection. *E. aroa* is allied to *E. mexicana*.

## DRYOCAMPA (I. p. 170).

**Dryocampa dissimilis** (I. p. 170).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The only specimen seen from Guatemala is a female.

## ADELOCEPHALA (I. p. 170).

**Adelocephala isias** (I. p. 171).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, State of Jalisco (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*mus. Staudinger*).

**Adelocephala albolineata** (I. p. 171).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, State of Jalisco (*Richardson*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

In the two specimens received from Guatemala the primaries are pale yellow, not shaded with brown as in the Mexican examples.

**Adelocephala quadrilineata** (I. p. 171).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Varies in the colour of the primaries from yellow to reddish-brown.

**Adelocephala jason** (I. p. 171).

To the locality Mexico, add:—Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Flohr*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

8. **Adelocephala fallax**.

*Othorene fallax*, Boisd. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xv. p. 84, t. 3. fig. 3 (1872)<sup>1</sup>.

*Adelocephala fallax*, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 741<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL<sup>1 2</sup>.

9. **Adelocephala cadmus?**

*Adelocephala cadmus*, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 9, 60, 78, figg. 77, 78<sup>1</sup>; Walk. Cat. vi. p. 1499<sup>2</sup>.

*Othorene cadmus*, Boisd. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xv. p. 83 (1872)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).—BRAZIL<sup>1 2 3</sup>.

The Central-American specimens are considerably smaller than Herrich-Schäffer's figures, and also have slightly broader primaries.

ANISOTA (to precede the genus *Syssphinx*, I. p. 172).

*Anisota*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 192 (1816).

1. **Anisota suprema.**

*Anisota suprema*, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. pp. 16 (♂), 102 (larva) (1884)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, State of Vera Cruz (*Schaus*<sup>1</sup>).

## SYSSPHINX (I. p. 172).

**Syssphinx molina** (I. p. 172).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

## COPAXA (I. p. 173).

**Copaxa decrescens** (I. p. 173).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

**Copaxa multifenestrata** (I. p. 173). (Tab. LXXX. fig. 6, ♀: yellow form.)

*Copaxa satellitia*, Walk. Cat. xxxii. p. 527 (♂) (1865)<sup>1</sup>.

Subsp. *Copaxa multifenestrata rufotincta*, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. ii. p. 40 (1895)<sup>2</sup>.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota<sup>1</sup>.

The numerous specimens of this species before me vary in colour from dark brown to pale yellow, hardly any two of them being exactly alike. We are indebted to the Hon. Walter Rothschild for the loan of his type of *C. multifenestrata rufotincta*, from Panama, whence I have already recorded the insect. Dr. Staudinger, too, has communicated an example under the MS. name of *Copaxa chorias*, Maass.

2 (A). **Copaxa trimacula.**

*Copaxa trimacula*, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. ii. p. 40 (1895)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* CENTRAL AMERICA<sup>1</sup>.

Described from two very old and broken specimens from the Felder Collection, without any locality-tickets attached. The locality requires confirmation.

3 (A). **Copaxa syntheratoides.** (Tab. LXXX. fig. 5, ♂.)

*Copaxa syntheratoides*, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. ii. p. 40 (1895)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui\* (*mus. Staudinger*<sup>1</sup>).

Probably not different from *C. simson*, Maass. & Weym., which also is from Panama.

\* The locality is given as "Volcan de Chiriqui, Costa Rica."

**Copaxa trötschi** (I. p. 174).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

**Copaxa expandens** (I. p. 174).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

This insect is probably another form of *C. multifenestrata*.

**Copaxa lavendera** (I. p. 174).

Mr. Schaus informs me that he has bred this insect, and that *C. (Saturnia) lavendera*, Westw., is the female of *Antheræa (Saturnia) chapata*, Westw.; both were described in 1853.

**7. Copaxa denda.** (Tab. LXXX. figg. 2, ♂; 3, ♀.)

*Copaxa denda*, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 178 (♂ ♀) (1894)<sup>1</sup>.

*Male*. Primaries and secondaries citron-yellow; the primaries with the costal margin greyish to beyond the middle, a reddish-brown waved line crossing the wing near the base from the costal to the inner margin, a small hyaline spot edged with dark grey at the end of the cell, and a blackish-brown line extending from the apex to about the middle of the inner margin, the wing on the inner side of the line being shaded with reddish-yellow, the fringe yellow; the secondaries crossed above the middle by a blackish-brown line, and below the hyaline spot at the end of the cell by a waved reddish-brown line, the outer margin shaded with grey, the fringe dark yellow; underside pale brown, both wings crossed by two indistinct brown bands: head, thorax, and abdomen yellow, the front of the thorax greyish-brown; antennæ pale brown; legs pinkish-brown.—*Female*. Similar to the male, but considerably darker and with all the markings much blacker. Expanse, ♂  $4\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*<sup>1</sup>), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Allied to *C. expandens*, Walk. The types from Orizaba are figured.

SATURNIA (to follow the genus *Sagana*, I. p. 175).

*Saturnia*, Schrank, Fauna Boica, ii. 1, p. 149 (1802); Walker, Cat. vi. p. 1268; Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 772.

**1. Saturnia galbina.**

*Saturnia galbina*, Clem. Proc. Acad. Phil. 1860, p. 156<sup>1</sup>; Streck. Lep. p. 104, t. 12. figg. 4 (♂), 5 (♀) (1875)<sup>2</sup>; Maass. & Weymer, Beitr. zur Schmett. v. fig. 104 (1886)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Texas<sup>1 2</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>3</sup>, Durango city (*Becker*), Chihuahua city (*Höge*).

## AUTOMERIS (I. p. 175).

**Automeris janus** (I. p. 176).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).